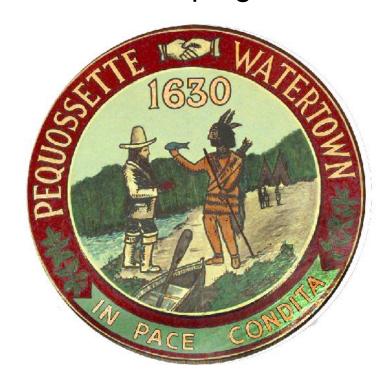
The Town of Watertown is part of a public information campaign:









WOULD YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY?

Steps that you can take Today
to be Prepared Tomorrow
Presented by
Town of Watertown



Raya Stern, President League of Women Voters of Watertown

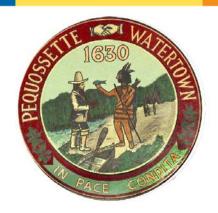


Town Manager Michael J. Driscoll



Police Chief Edward P. Deveau

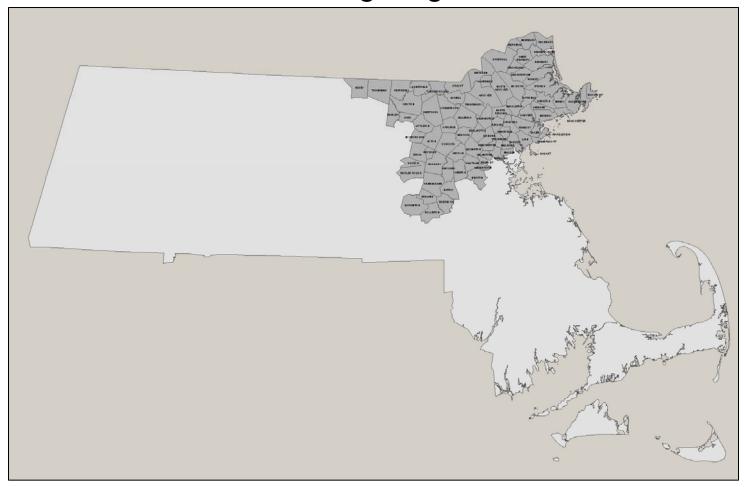




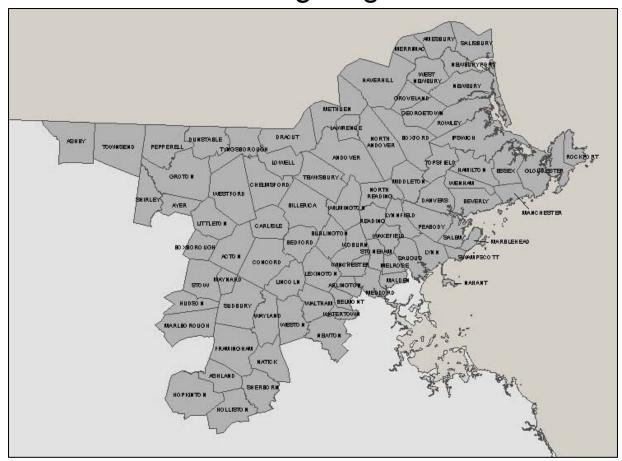


- The Town of Watertown and the Northeast Homeland Security Regional Advisory Council have teamed up to educate our residents about the homeland security alert levels and the importance of emergency preparedness.
- The Northeast region is made up of 85 cities and towns in Northeastern Massachusetts. Our state is divided into five homeland security planning regions.

Communities in the Northeast Homeland Security Planning Region



Communities in the Northeast Homeland Security Planning Region



State Homeland Security Strategy Core Concepts

Regionalism

- Plans must address needs of the entire region.

Multi-disciplinary planning

- Adequate prevention and response requires the coordination of multiple agencies, across many disciplines.
- The National Incident Management System must be incorporated into plan.

Core-Mission activities

- Must recognize that response to acts of terrorism arise out of the core missions of public safety agencies.

Prevention

- Plans must detail steps to take to participate in information gathering and sharing among local, regional, statewide, and federal partners.

Evaluation

 Plan must include an evaluation component and should be a living document, able to be adapted and expanded as priorities of a region change.

SECURITY IN KNOWLEDGE Be Informed. Be Prepared. Be Safe.







NERAC Accomplishments

- Threat Assessment Entire Region
- Communication, All Disciplines
- Personal Protection Equipment for 1st Responders
- Training and Exercises

Communities in the Northeast Homeland Security Region

Acton Framingham Amesbury Georgetown Andover Gloucester Arlington Groton Ashby Groveland **Ashland** Hamilton Haverhill Ayer **Bedford** Holliston **Belmont Hopkinton** Beverly Hudson Billerica Ipswich Boxborough Lawrence **Boxford** Lexington Lincoln Burlington Carlisle Littleton Chelmsford Lowell Concord Lynn Lynnfield **Danvers** Malden Dracut Dunstable Manchester Essex Marblehead

Marlborough Saugus Sherborn Maynard Medford Shirley Stoneham Melrose Merrimac Stow Methuen Sudbury Middleton Swampscott Nahant **Tewksbury** Natick **Topsfield** Townsend Newbury **Tyngsborough** Newburyport Wakefield Newton North Andover Waltham North Reading Watertown Peabody Wayland Pepperell Wenham Reading West Newbury Rockport Westford Rowley Weston Salem Wilmington Winchester Salisbury

Woburn









- The tragedy of September 11, 2001 and recent world events have made us all aware how vulnerable we are to potential terrorist attacks and other emergency situations. As citizens we have a responsibility to our family, friends and neighbors to be informed, and be prepared for any emergency at all times.
- Our goal tonight is to provide tools to keep our citizens informed, prepared and ultimately safer in the event of an emergency.

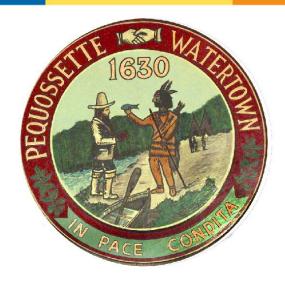






- The Town of Watertown is committed to educating the public about terrorist alert levels and how to prepare in the event of an emergency. Watertown has put together this guide to help our residents learn the steps to take to prepare for an emergency.
- An emergency is defined as a serious situation that arises
 quickly and threatens the life or welfare of a person or a group of
 people. It can be a health crisis, a terrorist threat, a natural
 disaster, a chemical spill or a house fire.







- When an emergency strikes there is often little time to prepare.
 Today we'll outline some simple steps that you can take to be informed, be prepared and be safe.
 - Homeland Security Alert Levels
 - Emergency Supply Kit
 - How to Shelter in Place
 - Home/Pet Evacuation Plan
 - Town of Watertown Emergency Planning







Be Informed.

LOW GUARDED ELEVATED HIGH SEVERE

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels

 The Homeland Security Alert Levels were developed after 9/11 by the Department of Homeland Security as a threat-based, color-coded system to communicate with first responders and the general public so that protective measures could be implemented to reduce the likelihood or impact of an attack.







Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels

- The colors range from green that is associated with a "low" risk to red which is the highest level and considered a "severe" risk. There are five colors with corresponding guidelines:
 - GREEN: Low Risk
 - BLUE: Guarded Risk
 - YELLOW: Elevated Risk
 - ORANGE: High Risk
 - RED: Severe Risk

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels Recommended Steps at Level Green

LOW

- > Develop a family emergency plan. Remember to take into consideration special provisions for pets, infants, elderly and disabled family members.
- > Get to know your neighbors and share your emergency plans.
- > Create an "emergency supply kit" for your household.
- > Carry emergency contact phone numbers with you at all times.Phone numbers should include local police, fire, hospitals and poison control.
- > Store an emergency phone number in your cell phone under the name "ICE" which stands for "In Case of Emergency."
- > Know how to shelter in place and how to turn off utilities in your home.

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels Recommended Steps at Level Blue

GUARDED

- > Complete recommended steps at level GREEN.
- Inspect stored supplies every three months and replace items that are outdated, such as batteries.
- > Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to local authorities.
- > Develop a reporting system to notify neighbors and local authorities of suspicious activities.

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels

Recommended Steps at Level Yellow

ELEVATED

- Complete recommended steps for levels GREEN and BLUE.
- > Frequently inspect your "emergency supply kit" to ensure its readiness.
- Develop alternate routes to/from work or school and practice them.
- Continue to be alert and in contact with your neighbors.
- Report suspicious activities to local authorities.

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels Recommended Steps at Level Orange

HIGH

- Complete recommended steps at levels GREEN, BLUE and YELLOW.
- > Be alert and pay close attention to anything that appears to be out of the ordinary.
- > Report suspicious activities to local authorities.
- > Be alert for suspicious packages, luggage, or abandoned mail in unusual places like office buildings, airports, schools, or shopping centers.
- Take what you hear seriously. If you hear or know of someone who has bragged or talked about plans to harm citizens in violent attacks or who claims membership in a terrorist organization, take it seriously and report it to law enforcement immediately.

Be Informed: Homeland Security Alert Levels Recommended Steps at Level Red

SEVERE

- Complete recommended steps at levels GREEN, BLUE, YELLOW and ORANGE.
- Listen to local emergency management officials and stay tuned to TV or radio for current information/instructions.
- > Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate, if instructed.
- Expect traffic delays and restrictions.
- > Provide volunteer services only as requested.
- > Contact your school/workplace to determine status of workday.

Be Prepared.













 When an emergency strikes, there is often very little time to prepare to leave your home. By having an emergency supply kit and evacuation plan ready you will be able to focus on the top priority: getting your family to safety.

- Here are some items that should be included in your Emergency Supply Kit:
 - Three day supply of water per person (one gallon per person per day)
 - One complete change of clothing per person
 - Battery operated flashlight and radio with new batteries
 - Emergency preparedness manual with contact phone numbers
 - First aid kit
 - Week's supply of non-perishable food
 - Non-electric can opener, utility knife
 - Cash or traveler's checks, change

- Emergency Supply Kit Items Continued:
 - Blankets or sleeping bags
 - Paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
 - Soap, liquid detergent
 - Toilet paper, toilettes
 - Personal hygiene items and feminine supplies
 - Prescription and non-prescription drugs such as aspirin, anti-diarrhea medication and antacid
- Think about your unique family needs and add to your Emergency Supply Kit.







- Your Emergency Supply Kit should be stored in a cool, dry place known to all family members. Keep one kit in the house and a smaller version in your car should you have to flee your home.
- Water and food should be replaced every six months so that they stay fresh. Review your kit annually and account for any changes in family needs.







Be Prepared: House Evacuation Plan

- If possible, have at least two escape routes from each room.
 Know the locations of fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and first aid kits and know how to shut off gas, water and electricity.
- For small children or people with medical conditions or disabilities, know their locations as well as any special equipment.







Be Prepared: House Evacuation Plan

- A house evacuation plan is useful not only for disasters, but also for fires or other incidents in your home.
- The two most important parts of an evacuation plan are to have a clear route of escape and to choose a family meeting place.







Be Prepared: House Evacuation Plan

- Designate an out-of-state friend or family member to be your family contact. After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance.
- Everyone should carry their family contact phone numbers and have a plan to call in during an emergency.

Be Prepared: Watertown Animal Safety & Evacuation

- Pets are part of the family and should be included in your emergency preparations. In the event of an emergency evacuation, the most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them too.
 If you are sheltering-in-place you should have an emergency supply kit prepared for you and your pets.
- Leaving pets behind, even if you try to create a safe place for them, is likely to result in their being injured, lost, or worse.







- The American Red Cross disaster shelters cannot accept pets because of states' health and safety regulations.
- Plan ahead by calling area hotels and motels and ask if "no pet" policies could be waived in an emergency.

 Animal shelters and veterinarians may be able to provide shelter for animals in an emergency.

Local animal shelters in the area:

 Watertown Animal Hospital 	617-926-8888
 Belmont Animal Hospital 	617-484-5197
 Pooch Palace 	617-924-7790
 Skipton Kennels 	781-899-2800
 Animal Rescue League 	617-426-9170
• MSPCA	617-522-7400



- Here is a list of items to include in your Pet Emergency Supply Kit:
 - Medications and medical records (stored in a waterproof container) and a first aid kit
 - Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and/or carriers for transporting your pets
 - Current photos of your pets in case they get lost
 - Food, water, bowls, cat litter/pan, and can opener
 - Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, and/or behavior problems
 - Your veterinarian's contact information
 - Emergency contact information outside of your local area
 - Pet beds and toys, if easily transportable

- Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing securely fastened collars with up-to-date identification tags. In case of an evacuation, include your cell phone number and name of the shelter where you are staying to the id tag.
- The American Red Cross website, <u>www.redcross.org</u>, and the Humane Society of the United States website, <u>www.hsus.org</u>, are good resources for more information on how to care for your pets during an emergency.

How to Shelter In Place

 One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency where hazardous materials may have been released into the atmosphere is to shelter-in-place. This is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. (This is not the same thing as going to a shelter in case of a storm.) Shelter-inplace means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building.

Shelter In Place (cont.)

 Why You Might Need to Shelter-in-Place: Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Should this occur, information will be provided by local authorities on television and radio stations on how to protect you and your family. Because information will most likely be provided on television and radio, it is important to keep a TV or radio on, even during the workday. The important thing is for you to follow instructions of local authorities and know what to do if they advise you to shelter-in-place.

Shelter In Place (cont.)

- How to Shelter-in-Place in your home
- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
- Close the fireplace damper.
- Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case
 of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some
 chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the
 windows are closed.
- Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring additional food and water supplies for them.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a lifethreatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

SECURITY IN KNOWLEDGE Be Informed. Be Prepared. Be Safe.







Be Safe.



Be Safe: Be Alert & Aware

 Being safe means being alert and being aware of your surroundings.

 Suspicious activity means anything that appears out of the ordinary. Report all suspicious activities to local authorities. In Watertown contact the Watertown Police Department at

617-972-6500.









Be Safe: Be Alert & Aware

- Examples of Suspicious Activities:
 - An abandoned vehicle
 - A person that appears to be dressed inappropriately (long overcoat in warm weather, apparent disguise) or overly anxious
 - Excessive loitering
 - Abandoned luggage, package or mail in a public place







- Watertown wants you to be prepared in the event of an emergency.
- We have put together additional resources for you and your family.









Watertown Emergency Phone Numbers:

Watertown Police 617-972-6500

Watertown Fire 617-972-6500

Mt. Auburn Hospital 617-492-3500

Poison Control Center 800-222-1222

• EMS 617-972-6500



- Watertown Evacuation Plan
- In the event of an emergency where residents are asked to evacuate, Watertown has a plan in place.

- Watertown Additional Information Resources
 - Town of Watertown Website www.ci.watertown.ma.us
 - Local Cable Access Channel COMCAST Channel 10
 - Watertown Police Department Website www.watertownpd.org



Emergency Management Director Fire Chief Mario A. Orangio



Town of Watertown

Emergency Management and Preparedness







LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISCIPLINES

- LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- FIRE SERVICE
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE
- PUBLIC HEALTH
- PUBLIC WORKS



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM-NIMS

- Standardized system for the management of personnel, communications, facilities and resources.
- Consistent, nation wide approach.
- Training delivered to all disciplines.
- Incorporates current Incident Command Structure.
- Adopted by proclamation by the Town Council.



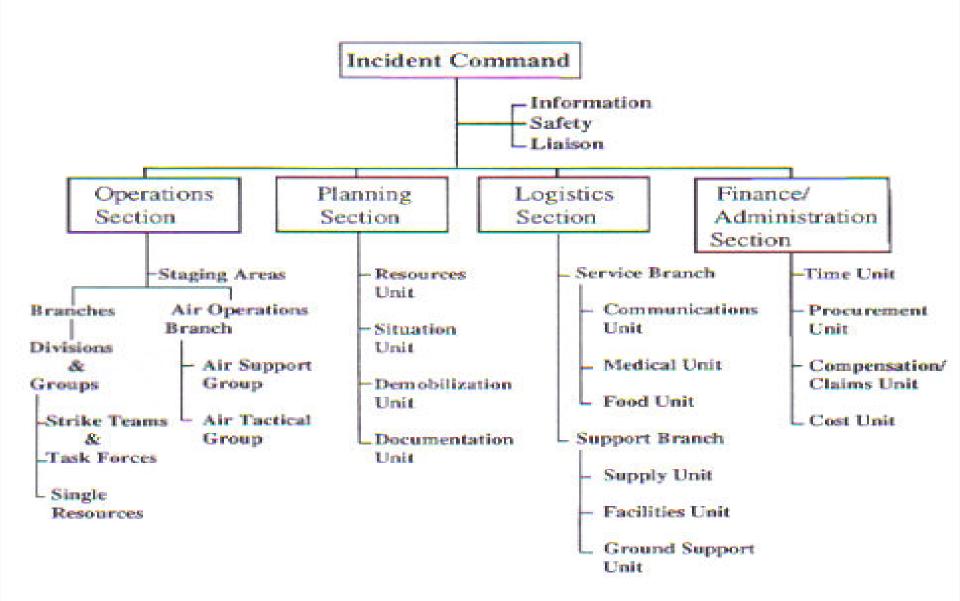




INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- Standardized management system
- Provides for an orderly process for mitigating all types of incidents
- Comprised of five functional areas: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics & Finance/Administration
- Each of these functional areas can be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION









STATE AGENCIES

- EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY (EOPS)
- MASSACHUSETTS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MEMA)
- STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC)
- NORTHEAST HOMELAND SECURITY REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (NERAC)
- FUSION CENTER
- STATE POLICE
- STATE FIRE MARSHAL
- DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)



MASSACHUSETTS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MEMA)

- Our mission is to coordinate all resources of the Commonwealth to avert or combat the effects of disaster, either natural or man-made.
- MEMA is a member of the Executive Branch of Government within the
 Commonwealth of Massachusetts responsible for the coordination of Federal,
 State, local voluntary and private resources during disasters and emergencies.
 Through its Framingham State Headquarters and four Regional Offices in
 Tewksbury, Bridgewater, Belchertown, and Westborough, MEMA helps develop
 plans for effective response to all hazards, disasters or threats, trains emergency
 personnel to protect the public, provides information to the citizenry, and assists
 individuals and communities t respond to and recover from emergencies.
- MEMA's resource network includes public health & safety officers, emergency workers, fire, police, public works and transportation officials, non-profit & volunteer agencies, private businesses & industry and all Federal Agencies.
- MEMA has the responsibility for coordinating the state and local response, which sustains the public health and safety in a large-scale emergency. Emergency Management is a team effort. This level of coordination is a result of all members of the resource network and the Agency working together.

4 MEMA EMERGENCY LEVELS

- LEVEL 1: <u>Day-to-Day Emergency</u>. Local response capability can handle situation. No state assistance required. Situation monitored by State.
- LEVEL 2: Minor Emergency. Situation intensifies. Some state assistance may be required. EOPS/ Governor's Office notified.
- LEVEL 3: Major Emergency. Local response capabilities inadequate. Situation requires state response assistance and possibly federal assistance. State EOC activated. Governor declares State of Emergency.
- LEVEL 4: Catastrophic Emergency. Widespread threats to public safety exist. Large scale State and Federal response and recovery assistance required.







FEDERAL AGENCIES

- FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL TOBACCO AND FIREARMS (BATF)
- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS (FBI)
- OFFICE OF DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS (ODP)
- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)







EMERGENCY PLANNING

- COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)
- METROFIRE CONSORTIUM
- DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES-EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATION UNIT, ARSON INVESTIGATION, MOBILE DECONTAMINATION UNITS, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS, INCIDENT SUPPORT UNIT, FIELD COMMUNICATIONS UNIT
- NEMLEC
- LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)
- STATEWIDE FIRE MOBILIZATION PLAN
- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC)
- AMERICAN RED CROSS



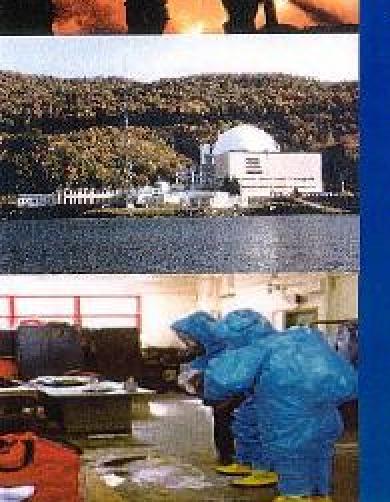




COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

- ALL HAZARD APPROACH
- NIMS/INCIDENT COMMAND
- APPLIES TO MAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS
- TERRORIST INCIDENTS
- RESOURCES
- FACILITIES
- SHELTERS
- MASS CARE FACILITIES





- UTILITY EMERGENCY
- · CONFLAGRATION (URBAN FIRE)
- TERRORISM
- DAM FAILURE
- WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS
- MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT
- CIVIL DISORDER/RIOT
- SEARCH & RESCUE
- MEDICAL SERVICE **EMERGENCY**

NATURAL HAZARDS

- FLOOD/COASTAL STORM
- WINTER STORM
- TORNADO
- THUNDERSTORM
- DROUGHT
- HURRICANE
- FOREST FIRE
- EARTHQUAKE



4 PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PREPAREDNESS

MITTIGATION

RESPONSE

RECOVERY







MITIGATION

• Those activities which eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster.

PREPAREDNESS

• Those activities which governments, organizations and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage.







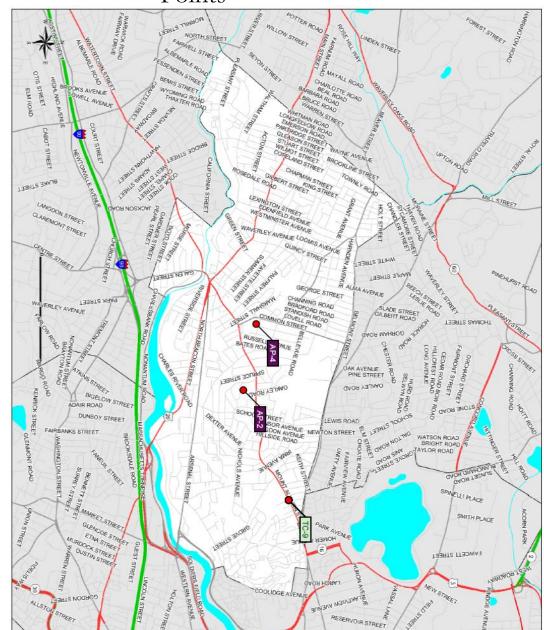
RESPONSE

• Those activities which prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance.

RECOVERY

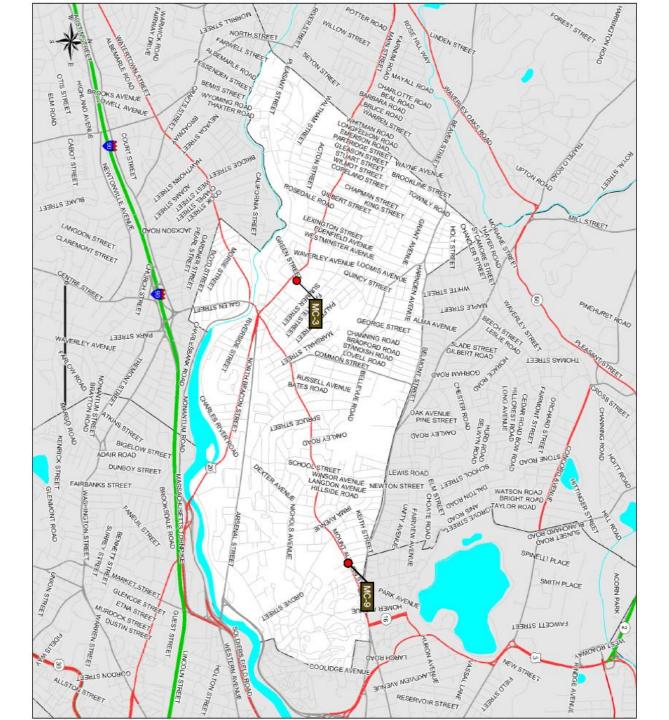
• Those short and long term activities which return all systems to normal or improved standards.

Traffic Control Points with Flood Evacuation Routes and Alternate Pickup Points



- -AP Alternate Pickup Points
- -Flood & Hurricane Evacuation Routes
- -TC Flood & Hurricane Traffic Control Points

Mass Care Shelters



Emergency Operations Center (EOC)



EOC



FIRE SERVICE

- WATERTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT
- METROFIRE CONSORTIUM-DISTRICT 13
- DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
- STATE FIRE MARSHAL



INCIDENT SUPPORT UNIT



Commonwealth of Massachusetts



Statewide Fire Mobilization Plan

February 2003

HISTORY OF FIRE MOBILIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

As a result of large-scale forest fires in the early 1950's, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under then Governor Foster Furcolo signed an Executive Order creating Fire Mobilization Districts. The districts were formed to create a better organization to deal with large-scale fires and other disasters. The statutory authority for the executive order was contained in Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950. This law made the Governor responsible for the protection of life and property from natural and man-made disasters. The law is more commonly referred to as the State Civil Defense Statute. The original plan split the state into four areas containing a total of 14 fire districts. Each district set up fire battalions to supply mutual aid for large-scale problems. Over the years the plan became hopelessly out of date as it did not reflect today's equipment, communications and organization. In 1980 the Fire Chiefs' Association of Massachusetts activated a group called the State Fire Mobilization Committee to review the original executive order and plan. The committee revised the entire executive order to bring it up to today's standards. As a result, a new Executive Order #221 was enacted in 1982 and a new Executive Order was enacted in 2001.

MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT



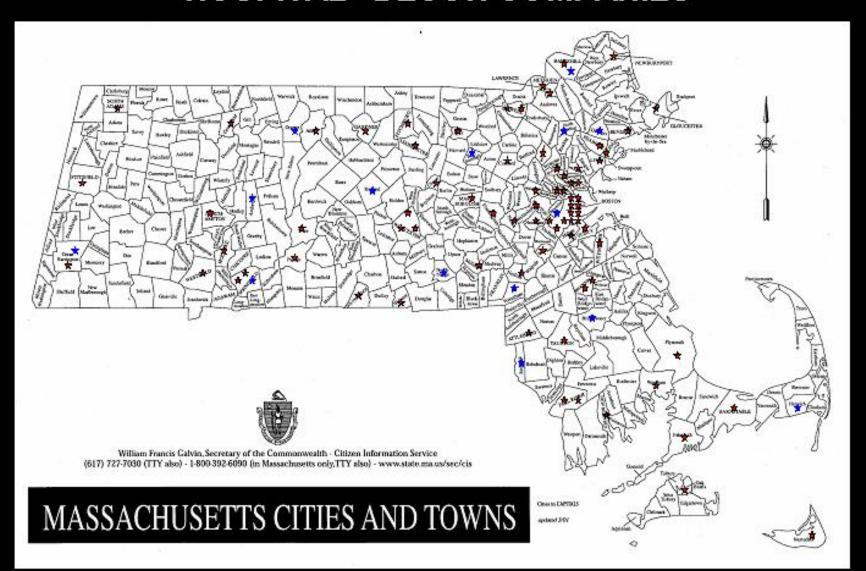
Tokyo, Japan 1995 an act of domestic terrorism. Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo Subway caused 12 deaths and 5,000 exposures.



Emergency Services were criticized for their handling of the attack and lack of planning that led to a greater number of exposed victims.



"HOSPITAL" DECON COMPANIES





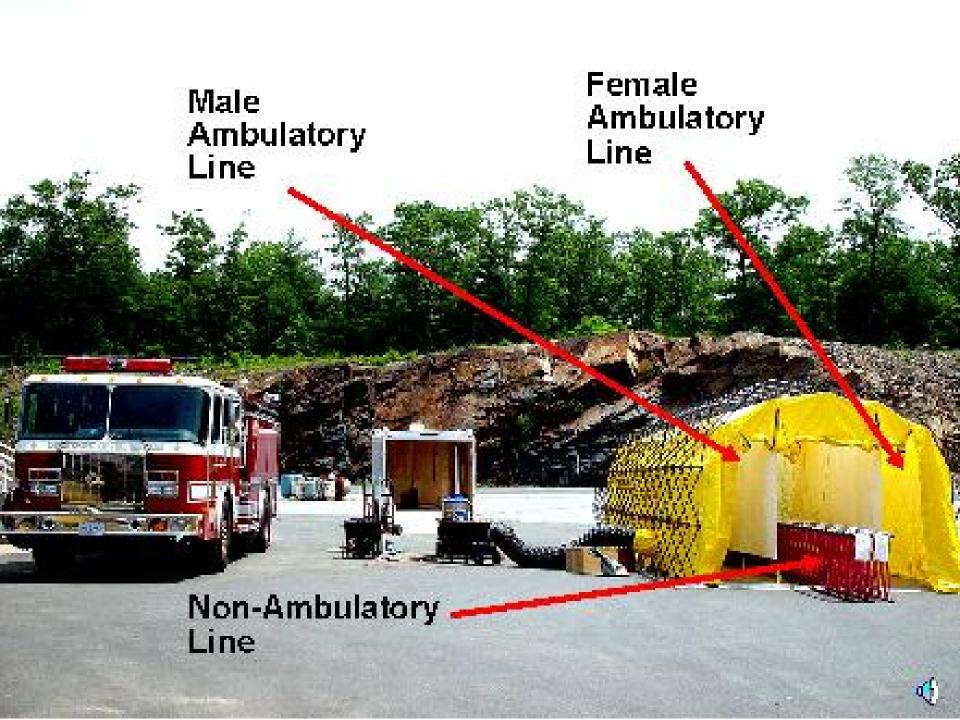
RAPID ACCESS MASS DECON

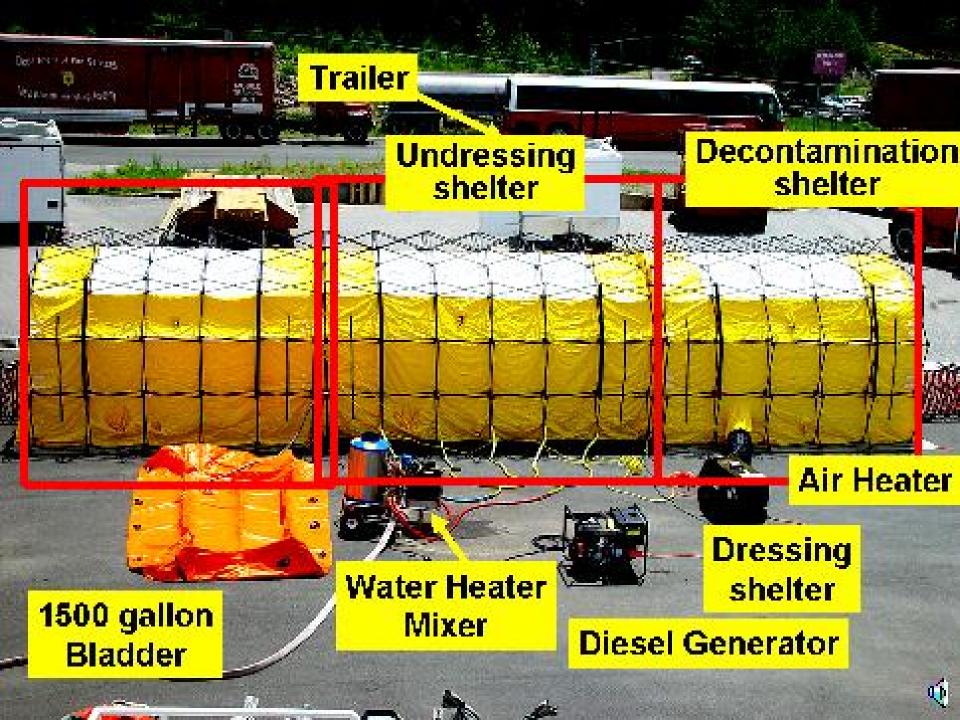


RAPID ACCESS MASS DECON

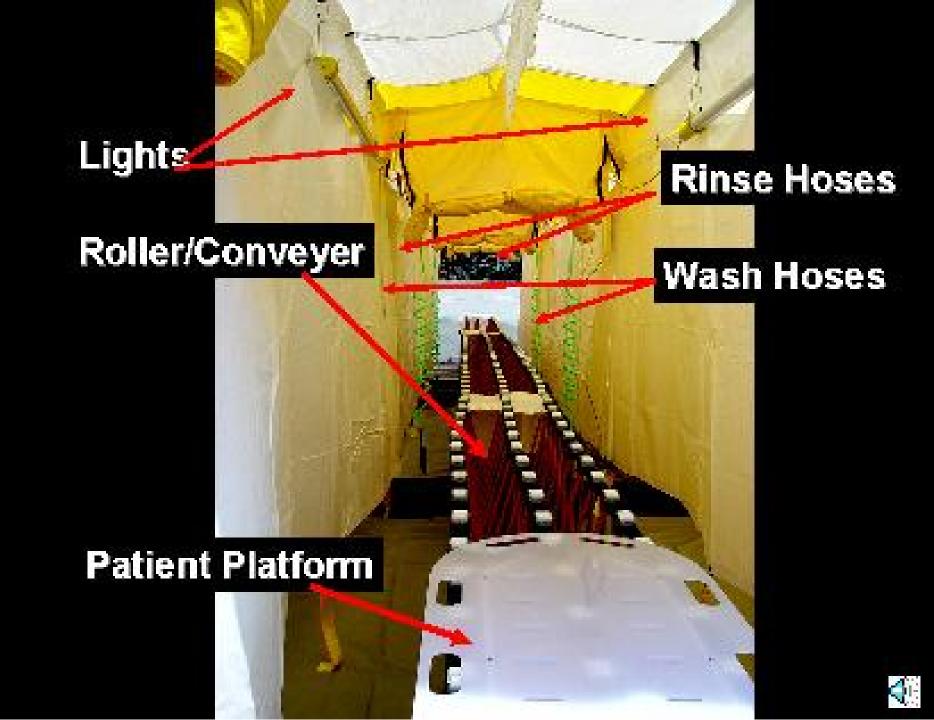












EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

- Remain in cold zone
- Victims brought to cold zone

EMS strategies in the cold zone

- Assessment
- Triage
- Stabilization
- Treatment
- Transportation











EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

- WATERTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT
- WATERTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT
- METROFIRE CONSORTIUM
- AMBULANCE TASKFORCE
- PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE (ALS)







INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS

- WATERTOWN PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCH CENTER
- FIELD COMMUNICATIONS UNIT (FIELD COMM)
- HAM RADIO
- DPW CROSS CHANNELS
- NEXTEL

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- STATE HAZ-MAT TEAMS
- COMPRISED OF CERTIFED HAZ-MAT TECHNICIANS
- TEAMS RESPOND IN
 A TOMS (Tactical Operations Mobile) UNIT



HAZ MAT TEAMS

- TECHNICIAN LEVEL TRAINING
- SAMPLING, TESTING & MONITORING CAPABILITIES
- RESCUE
- CONFINEMENT
- CONTAINMENT



SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

- SEEP
- TYVEK SUIT
- RESPIRATOR
- SPECIMEN
 COLLECTION KIT
- STATE LAB ANALYSIS



TRAINING





WATER RESCUE







ICE RESCUE







CONFINED SPACE RESCUE









WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Be prepared. Have a three day supply of potable water for each member of your family. (Approximately one gallon per person/day)
- Maintain a short term food supply. Experts recommend a two week supply. Don't forget pet food.
- Stay informed. Visit NERAC's web-site to learn more about the Security in Knowledge initiative.
- Learn CPR. Whether it's a major disaster or not, learning CPR can save a life.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Store essentials. Examples include:

- Medical supplies and first aid manual
- Hygiene supplies
- > Portable radio, flashlights and extra batteries
- Shovel and other useful tools
- > Fire extinguisher
- Blanket and extra clothing
- Manual can opener
- Household liquid bleach to purify drinking water.
- Money and matches in a waterproof container
- Consider volunteering. Watertown is in the process of creating a citizen based volunteer organization to assist in major disasters.



Director of Public Health Steven Ward



Watertown Health Department

Emergency Preparedness Update



"Health Department Projects"

Local Emergency Plans
Regional Planning
Communication Networks
Staff Training
Table Top Exercises
Completed Exercises



Local Emergency Plans

- Risk Communication Plan
- Infectious Disease Emergency Plan
- Animal Disaster Plan
- Disaster Manual

Cambridge	Braintree	Arlington
Somerville	Quincy	Brookline
Revere	Situate	Newton
Everett	Wellesley	Watertown
Chelsea	Weymouth	Belmont
Winthrop	Hingham	
	Hull	
	Cohasset	
	Norwell	
	Wellesley	
	Needham	
	Dedham	
	Westwood	
	Norwood	
	Canton	
	Milton	

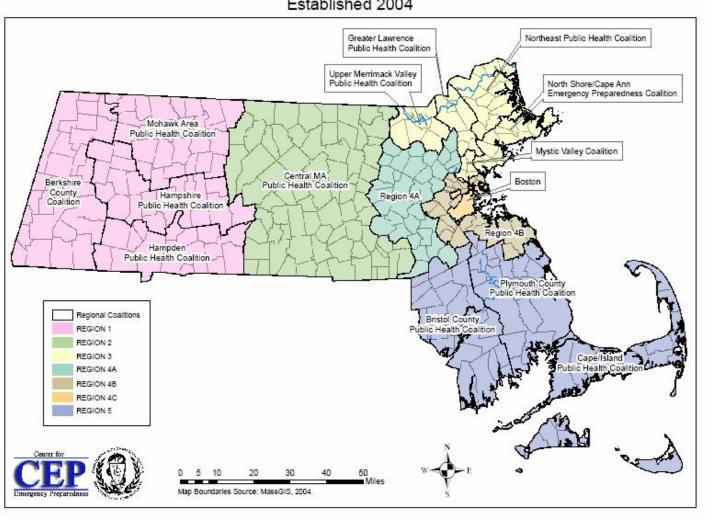


Regional Planning

- Region 4B
- Sub-Region Planning with Belmont, Arlington, Newton and Brookline

REGIONAL PLANNING

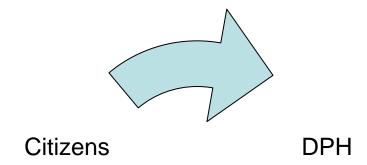
MDPH Emergency Preparedness Regions and Regional Coalitions Established 2004

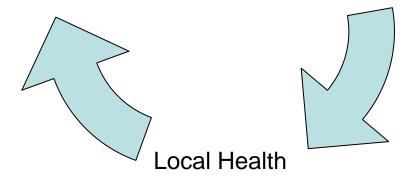




Communication Networks

- Homeland Health Alert Network
- LENS Local Emergency Notification System







- ICS 100 & 700 Incident Command Structure
- Job Action Sheets for Emergency Dispensing Sites

Staff Training

Neighborhood Emergency Help Center

Client Services: Generic Client Flow Chart

(Rev 07/08/03)

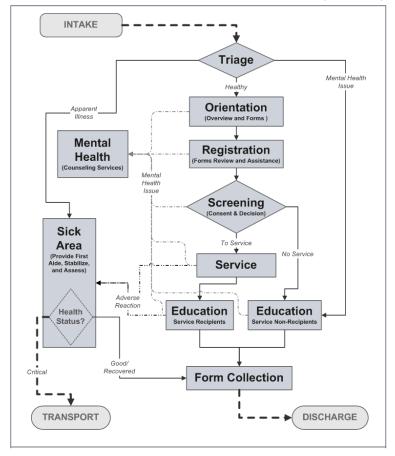




Table Top Training

- July 2005, Newton Health Department sponsored a sub-regional exercise focusing on an Infectious Disease event.
- October 2005, Watertown Health Department met with Police, Fire / EMS regarding the November 30, 2005 EDS pre-event exercise at the Commander's Mansion.



Completed Exercises

- January 2005, Sub-Regional Flu clinic held at the Arsenal Mall.
 Staff from the Watertown, Belmont, Newton, Arlington and Brookline Health Departments pooled resources as an exercise in Emergency Preparedness.
- November 2005, EDS clinic at the Commander's Mansion vaccinated 147 citizens in 20 minutes.

EDS - Training





 Pre-event planning was central to the success of the EDS clinic. Charlie Ishikawa from Region 4B reviews the roll of Public Health in an Emergency Preparedness training exercise.

EDS – Citizen Participation



Citizens line up at the Commander's Mansion in order to participate in the EDS clinic. Note that in the background, an EMS unit is standing by as a part of the **Triage Station. Health** Department staff can be seen patrolling the line as a part of the Clinic Flow station.



EDS – Triage Unit /Cross Training



 A Health Department Sanitarian worked with EMS staff in order to screen citizens before entering the EDS clinic.

EDS – Registration





 Citizens are required to complete a medical registration form before receiving a vaccination.

EDS – Clinic Flow





 Citizens line up to receive vaccination. Note that the dispensing room can be seen on the left

EDS – Vaccination Station





 All of the vaccination stations are clearly numbered in order to direct citizens to the next available location.

EDS – Vaccination Staff





 One Clinical Supervisor, Five RN's and a Dispensing assistant were required to staff the Dispensing Room.

EDS – Group Photo / Group Effort





 Participants include Police, Fire, EMS, RN's, Regional Planners and Citizen Volunteers all coordinated by the Health Department Staff.



Watertown Public Schools District Wide Critical Incident Team

Co-Chairs

Veronica Knight Guidance Counselor

Lowell School

William McCarthy Assistant Principal

Hosmer School

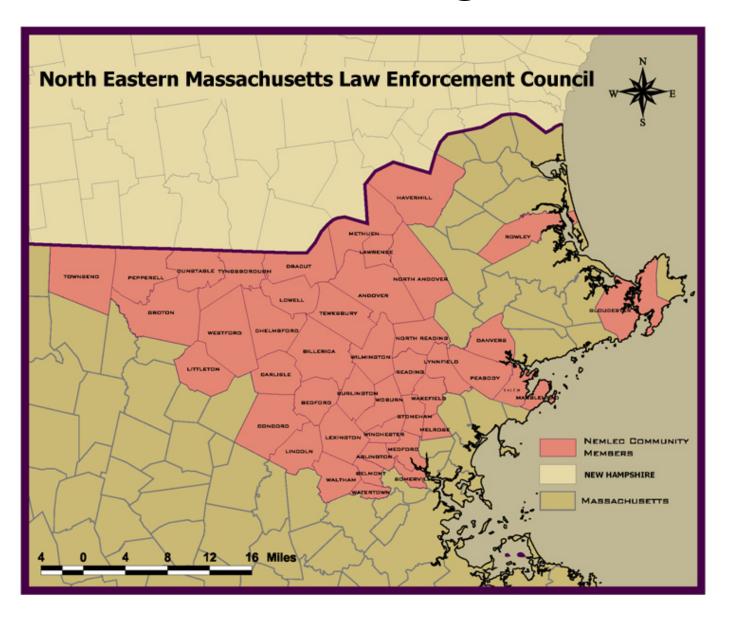


Police Chief Edward P. Deveau





NEMLEC









DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION









QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS